NEMATOLOGY.—*A new roundworm,* Capillaria pirangae (*Nematoda: Trichinellidae*), *from the scarlet tanager,* Piranga erythromelas. CHARLES G. DURBIN, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. (Communicated by E. W. Price.)

Two males and one mature female nematodes of the genus *Capillaria* were recovered from the small intestine of a scarlet tanager, *Piranga erythromelas,* caught at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

An examination of the specimens of *Capillaria* in the U. S. National Museum Helminthological Collection showed no specimens that had been obtained from the scarlet tanager, and a review of the pertinent literature (Cram, 1925; Teixera de Freitas and Luis de Almeida, 1934, 1935; Madsen, 1945, 1951; Lopez-Neyra, 1947) shows that, except for Read's (1949) report, there are no records of any capillarids having been collected from this host. Read (*loc. cit.*) reported finding two immature female capillarids in the small intestine of a scarlet tanager at Madison and Shawano, Wis. He was unable to determine the species because the specimens were immature. However, a study of Read's description and illustrations shows clearly that the capillarids collected from the scarlet tanager in Wisconsin differ from those that form the subject of the present note.

Capillaria pirangae, n. sp.

Description.—Cuticle transversely striated Lateral bacillary lines present. Mouth simple.

Male.—13 mm long, maximum width 55 μ. Spicule smooth with a blunt tip, 1.55 mm long by 15 μ wide; spicule sheath covered with minute spines. Lateral caudal alae absent. The tail ends in a bilobed membranous bursa, each lobe supportedby a stout ray (Fig. 1, B). Cloaca subterminal.

Female.—18 mm long by 50 μ wide just anterior to the vulva; maximum width 65 μ. No prevulvar notch or cuticular bosses present. Well-developed funnel shaped vulvar appendage present (Fig. 1, A). Anus subterminal. Vulva divides the body 1:2.2. Eggs, 60–65 μ long; 25–30 μ wide; outer shell with longitudinal folds (Fig. 1, A).

Host.—Piranga erythromelas.

Location.—Small intestine.

Locality.—Beltsville, Md.

Type specimens.—Female, holotype; male, allotype U. S. N. M. Helm. Coll. no. 46938.

Remarks.—The female most closely resembles *C. quiscali* Read, 1949, but differs from it in the shape of the vulvar appendage. In *C. quiscali* the base of the vulvar appendage is long and elevated whereas in *C. pirangae* the base of the appendage is narrow. The surface of the eggs of *C. quiscali* are roughly mammilated whereas those of *C. pirangae* have longitudinal folds. The male bears

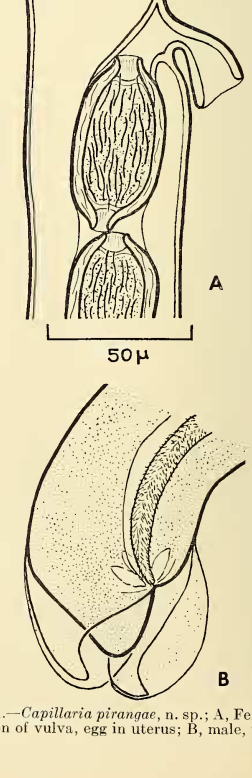

FIG. 1.—*Capillaria pirangae,* n. sp.; A, Female, region of vulva, egg in uterus; B, male, tail.

some resemblance to *C. collaris* (v. Linstow, 1873), but differs from it in the shape of the spicule and the absence of a spine on its tip.

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HERPETOLOGY.—*A new Philippine snake of the genus Calamaria.*

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Several years ago while identifying the snakes collected by Dr. Albert W. Herre during his Philippine Expedition of 1940, I noted a specimen belonging to the genus *Calamaria* that was not identifiable with any previously described species, and appeared to be a new form. I decided not to describe the new snake immediately but to wait until it would be possible to review the entire genus, rather than add to the existing confusion. Plans were outlined to study the genus as a whole, but inasmuch as completion of a generic review must now be postponed because of inadequacy of available material, it seems best to publish a description of this snake without further delay.

Calamaria zamboangensis, n. sp.

Holotype.—SU reptile register no. 13476, male, collected by Dr. Albert W. Herre, at Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands, September 2, 1940, during the Herre Oriental Expedition of 1940.

Paratype.—SU 13477; same data as holotype except as otherwise mentioned.

Diagnosis.—This species can be distinguished from all previously described forms of *Calamaria* by the combination of the following characteristics: Mental shield not in contact with anterior genials, diameter of eye less than its distance to mouth, frontal only twice as broad as supraocular, preocular and postocular shields present, anal entire. *C. zamboangensis* is distinguished from *albopunctata* by a considerably lower ventral count (201–203 V. in *zamboangensis*, 247 V. in *albopunctata*), and from *quinquetaeniata* by a higher ventral and lower subcaudal count (*zamboangensis*, 201–203 V., 12–13 C.; *quinquetaeniata*, 178 V., 26 C.). It differs from *egregia* in the smaller proportions of the frontal shield width vs. supraocular shield width, the smaller number of subcaudal shields, five supralabials, and by the subequal size of the third and fourth supralabials (*egregia* has the frontal shield three times the width of the supraocular, 16 subcaudal shields, 6 supralabials, and the fourth upper labial smaller than the third); and from *brachyura* by the smaller eye and different coloration.

Description.—Diameter of the eye distinctly less than its distance from the mouth; rostral broader than deep; internasals absent. The frontal is slightly longer than wide, twice as broad as the supraocular, somewhat shorter than the parietals. There are five supralabials, the third and fourth entering the eye and subequal in size. The first and second upper labials in contact with the prefrontal, the fifth with the parietal. Nostril in a small nasal; loreal absent; 1 preocular and 1 postocular; temporals absent. The mental shield is not in contact with the anterior chin shields, the first infralabial meeting its fellow behind the mental. There are five infra-